

generations hostage with little hope of escape. Only through its enactment can we offer these Americans a way out, and a way up.

As Americans, we need to look within ourselves rather than continuing to look to Washington for solutions. Does anybody really believe the Federal Government embodies compassion, that it has a heart? Of course not—those are qualities found only outside Washington, in America's communities.

Mr. President, there is no one I can think of who better exemplifies heart and compassion than Corla Wilson-Hawkins, and I was fortunate to have had the opportunity to meet her. She was one of 21 recipients of the 1995 National Caring Awards for her outstanding volunteer service to her community.

Corla is known as Mama Hawk because, more than anything else, she has become a second mother to hundreds of schoolchildren in her West Side Chicago community, children who, without her guidance, might go without meals, or homes, or a loving hug.

Mama Hawk gives them all that and more, and she and the many caring Americans like her represent the good we can accomplish when ordinary folks look inward, not to the Government—and follow their hearts, not the trail of tax dollars to Washington.

Mama Hawk tells a story that illustrates how the present welfare system has permeated our culture and become as ingrained as the very problems it was originally created to solve.

These are her words:

When I first started teaching, I asked my kids, what did they want to be when they grew up? What kind of job they wanted. Most of them said they wanted to be on public aid. I was a little stunned. I said, "Public aid—I did not realize that was a form of employment." They said, "Well, our mom's on public aid. They make a lot of money and, if you have a baby, they get a raise."

Mr. President, that is the perception—maybe even the reality—we are fighting to change through the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996. While there is more to accomplish, this bill is a good first step toward fulfilling a promise to truly end welfare as we know it.

• Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Senator ROTH, the budget reconciliation bill (S. 1795) includes a proposal that is in the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. As you know, last year during debate on the welfare bill, the Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments Act of 1995 (S. 850), which was approved unanimously by the Labor Committee on May 26, 1995, was incorporated into H.R. 4. And H.R. 4 was then included in last year's budget reconciliation bill. During the conference on last year's budget reconciliation bill, conferees from the Labor Committee and the Finance Committee reached agreement on a unified system for all Federal child care assistance, including child

care assistance for low-income working families as well as for welfare families and for families at risk of becoming dependent on welfare. This consolidation and unified system for child care is a major improvement over current law.

I would also like to bring to your attention a proposal contained in the House reconciliation bill that falls within the jurisdiction of the Labor Committee. The House bill incorporates the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1995 (S. 919), which was unanimously approved by the Labor Committee on July 18, 1995. Although this proposal was not included in S. 1795, it will be considered during the budget reconciliation conference.

Because of the unique procedures that apply to budget reconciliation bills, the Labor Committee was not given the opportunity to mark up the child care proposal in S. 1795 and the child abuse authorizations in the House bill. I am concerned that members of the Finance Committee will be negotiating changes in these Labor Committee programs during the budget reconciliation conference without any input from the committee of jurisdiction.

Senator ROTH. Let me assure the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources that I recognize that the child care and development block grant is within the jurisdiction of the Labor Committee, with the Finance Committee retaining jurisdiction over the entitlement funds for child care that flow through this program. As you know, the Finance Committee's entitlement funds must be used to provide child care services to families receiving assistance under the new TANF block grant, families transitioning from welfare to work, and families at risk of becoming dependent upon welfare. I also recognize that the Labor Committee has jurisdiction over the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I thank the distinguished Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. President, I request that a copy of a letter sent to Chairman ROTH by myself, Senator KENNEDY, Senator COATS, and Senator DODD and a copy of S. 850, the Child Care and Development Block Grant Amendments Act of 1995, as approved by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, be made a part of the RECORD. The text of S. 919, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments, as approved by the Senate appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, July 19, 1996.

The material follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON  
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES,  
Washington, DC, June 24, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.,  
Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR BILL: It is our understanding that the Committee on Finance intends to mark-up reconciliation language based on S. 1795, the "Personal Responsibility and Work Op-

portunity Act of 1996." We presume that the Committee on Finance intends to include provisions in Title VIII on child care and provisions in Title VII on child abuse and neglect that were part of last year's conference agreement on welfare reform. Because this language will be reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate Committee on the Budget as part of budget reconciliation, it will have special status during floor consideration of the legislation. One of the conditions of that special status is that extraneous provisions are not in order. Section 313(b)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, as amended by the "Byrd Rule," creates a point of order against extraneous provisions that are "... not in the jurisdiction of the Committee with jurisdiction over said title or provision."

We are making recommendations to the Committee on Finance in an effort to facilitate the reconciliation process. However, we strongly believe that it must be made clear that the budget procedures in no way alter existing jurisdiction over child care and child abuse/neglect. In order to make this clear, we expect to engage in a colloquy when the reconciliation bill comes to the floor, rather than using the Byrd rule to preserve the committee's jurisdiction.

Titles VII and VIII of S. 1795 include extraneous provisions in the form of changes in authorizations under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Last year, during the development and consideration of the welfare provisions in the Balanced Budget Act of 1996 and the welfare reform bill, members of the Labor Committee were active participants. The child care and child abuse and neglect provisions in the Senate-passed welfare reform bill were, in fact, Labor Committee-passed bills and were included in the conference negotiations for both the Balanced Budget Act of 1996 and the welfare reform legislation. Both of these Labor Committee bills were passed with strong bipartisan support. To meet the requirements of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act, the Labor Committee's child abuse and neglect provisions were dropped from the conference report for the Balanced Budget Act of 1996, but were included in the welfare reform legislation.

Members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources were conferees on the Balanced Budget Act of 1996, due to the inclusion of the child care provisions and House inclusion of the child abuse and neglect provisions. If this bill were going through the normal legislative process for changes in authorization bills, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources would be entitled to make modifications to the provisions under its jurisdiction. However, because the Finance Committee has included changes in Labor Committee programs in the Medicaid-welfare reconciliation bill, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be precluded from the opportunity to make changes in the bill.

Under these circumstances, we recognize that the only way that revisions can be made to programs under the jurisdiction of the Labor Committee is to have these changes made during Finance Committee consideration of the Medicaid-welfare reconciliation bill. In anticipation of the mark-up of the legislation by the Finance Committee, we would like to recommend several modifications to the Labor Committee provisions in the bill.

In "Title VIII—Child Care:"

1. Maintain the health and safety standards in current law;
2. Increase the set-aside for activities to improve the quality of child care from 3 percent to 4 percent;